

# Electron Beam Polarimetry: Update

2-11-2016

# From last time...

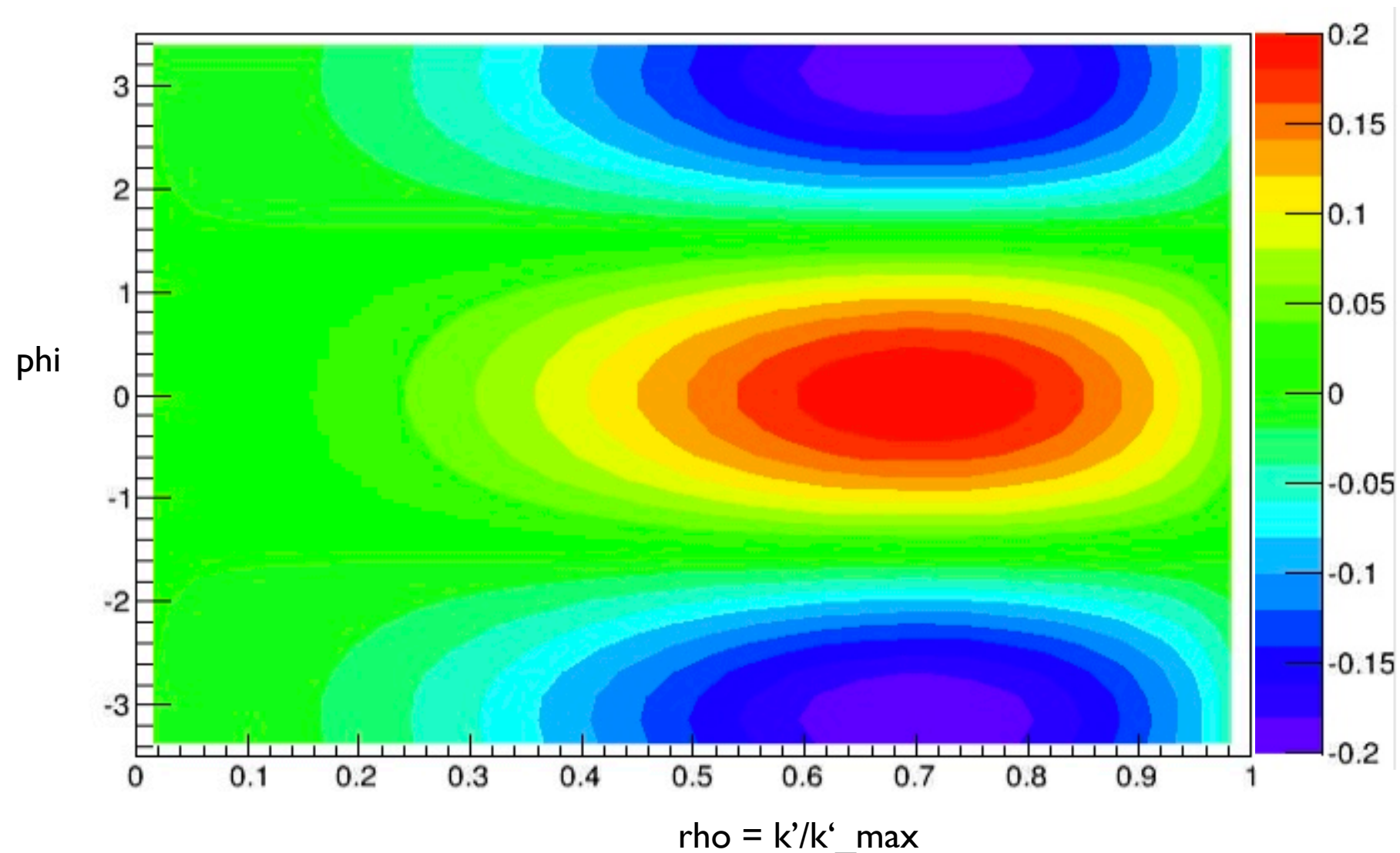
- was working on implementing a setup like the TPOL at HERA in the simulation
  - involved a segmented calo (up and down)
  - HERA electrons were transversely (vertical) polarized, leading to up/down asymmetry
  - this was a starting point, already knew this needed to be improved, but did not fully realize its shortcomings
- at the EIC R&D review practice talk
  - learned that I had sort of the wrong idea about what is needed to be measured
  - did not realize the differences between eRHIC and HERA
  - led to incorrectly assuming that at an eRHIC TPOL, we would only need an up/down asymmetry
  - actually can have both a vertical and/or horizontal transverse component (depends on how the beam goes through the spin rotators)
  - means measuring the full phi angle of the photon is more useful
  - current efforts focused on this front

# Current Efforts

- develop fitting procedure to extract the polarization fraction and the polarization angle within a single fit
- fit the energy vs phi distribution as the cross section/asymmetries from QED are known in this space
- currently focused on extracting this from a purely transversely polarized beam
- will soon test on purely longitudinal and angles in between once current fits are stable
- using events generated from my toy MC Compton generator
- currently focused on using pure MC information (the true photon energy and phi angle)
- in parallel, developing a clustering algorithm to do this with real clusters
- will form some requirements on the calorimeter segmentation needed

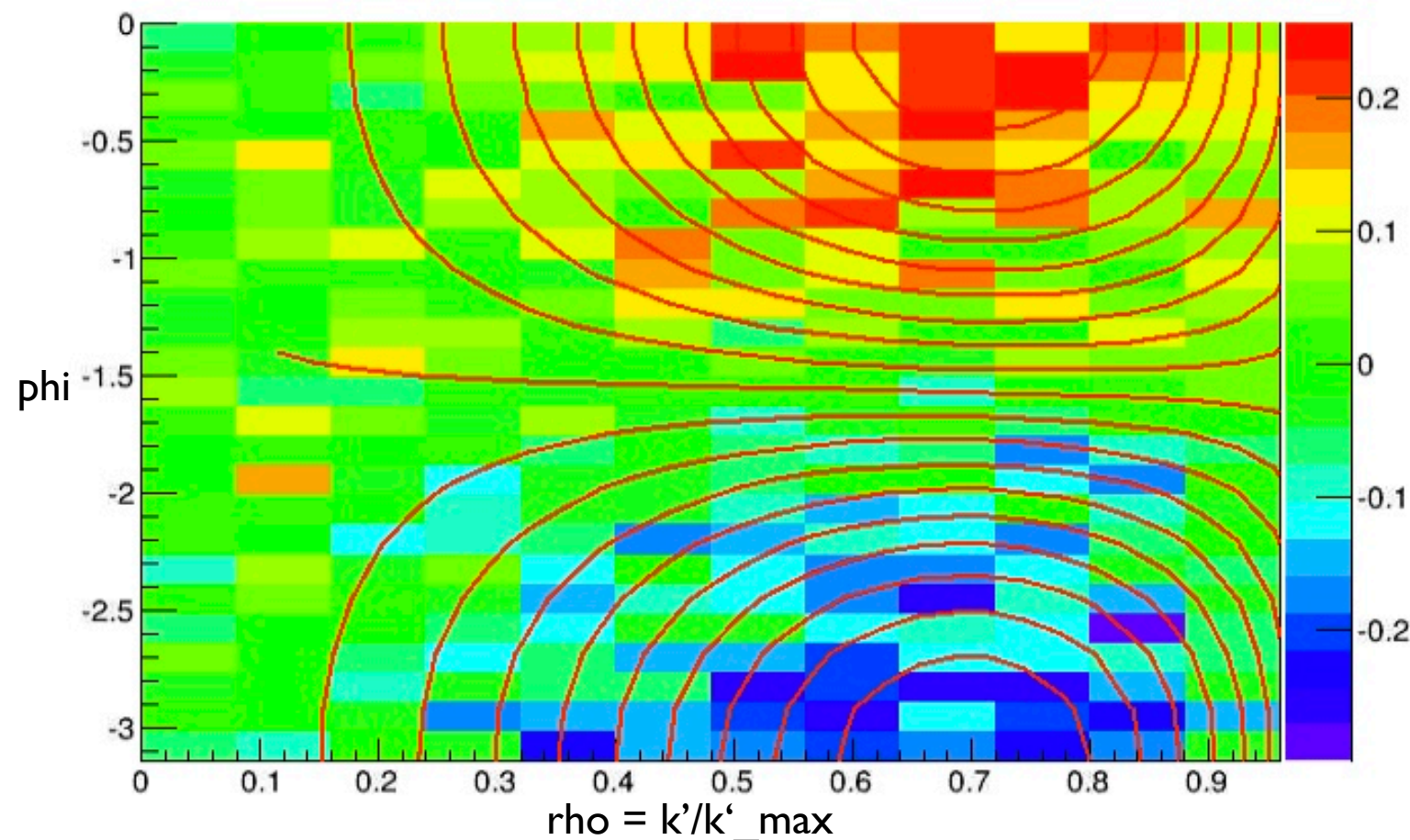
# Reminder of asymmetry distributions

- pure transverse beam asymmetry in 2D
- 80% fraction
- 20 GeV x 2.33 eV



# Fit to the generated distribution (transverse)

- represents roughly 60,000 x2 events
- generated from the distribution on the previous slide
- reminder: utilizing true MC information



FCN=278.467 FROM MIGRAD STATUS=CONVERGED 33 CALLS 34 TOTAL  
EDM=1.33287e-10 STRATEGY= 1 ERROR MATRIX ACCURATE

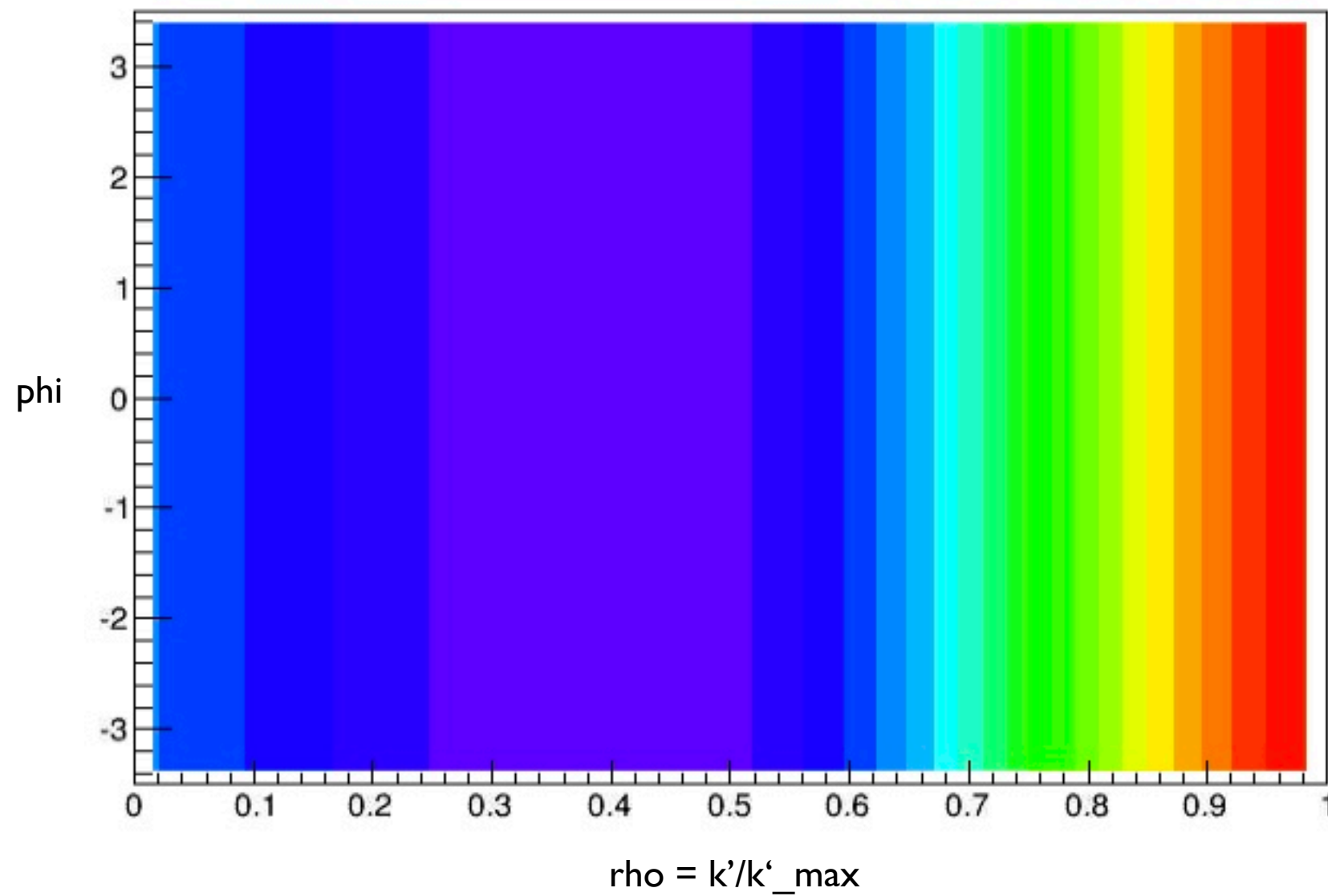
fit parameters:

EXT NO.	PARAMETER NAME	VALUE	ERROR	STEP SIZE	FIRST DERIVATIVE
1	p0	2.00000e+01	fixed		
2	p1	2.33000e-09	fixed		
3	p2	8.24730e-01	2.83508e-02	2.31348e-04	5.72499e-04
4	p3	1.54994e+00	1.97072e-02	1.60816e-04	-1.12766e-04

pretty close to the input!

Same exercise for pure longitudinal beam

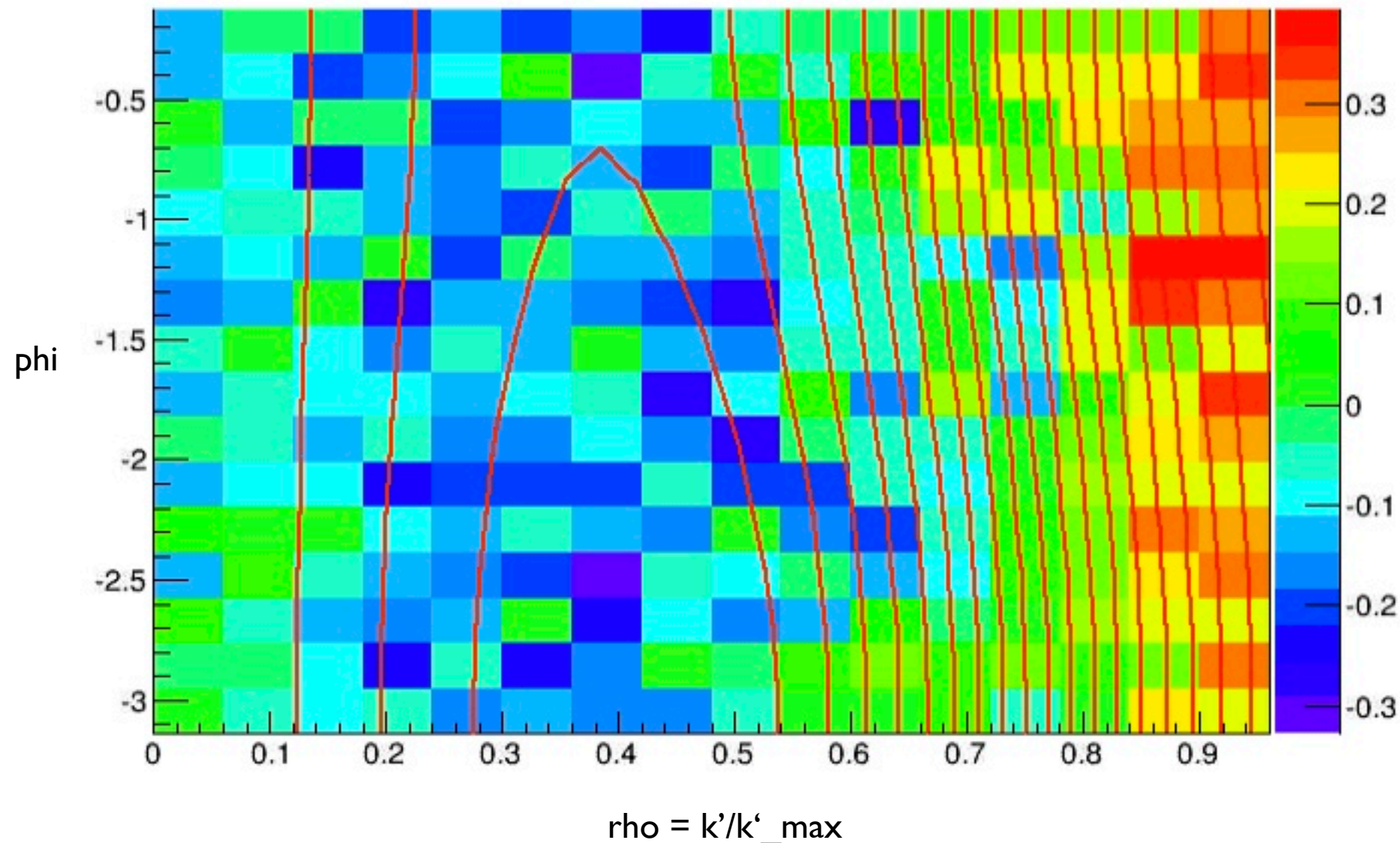
- First from the theory





# Same exercise with both longitudinal and transverse components

- from the simulation  $\sim 30,000 \times 2$  events



fit parameters:  
not perfect, but close,  
generating more stats now

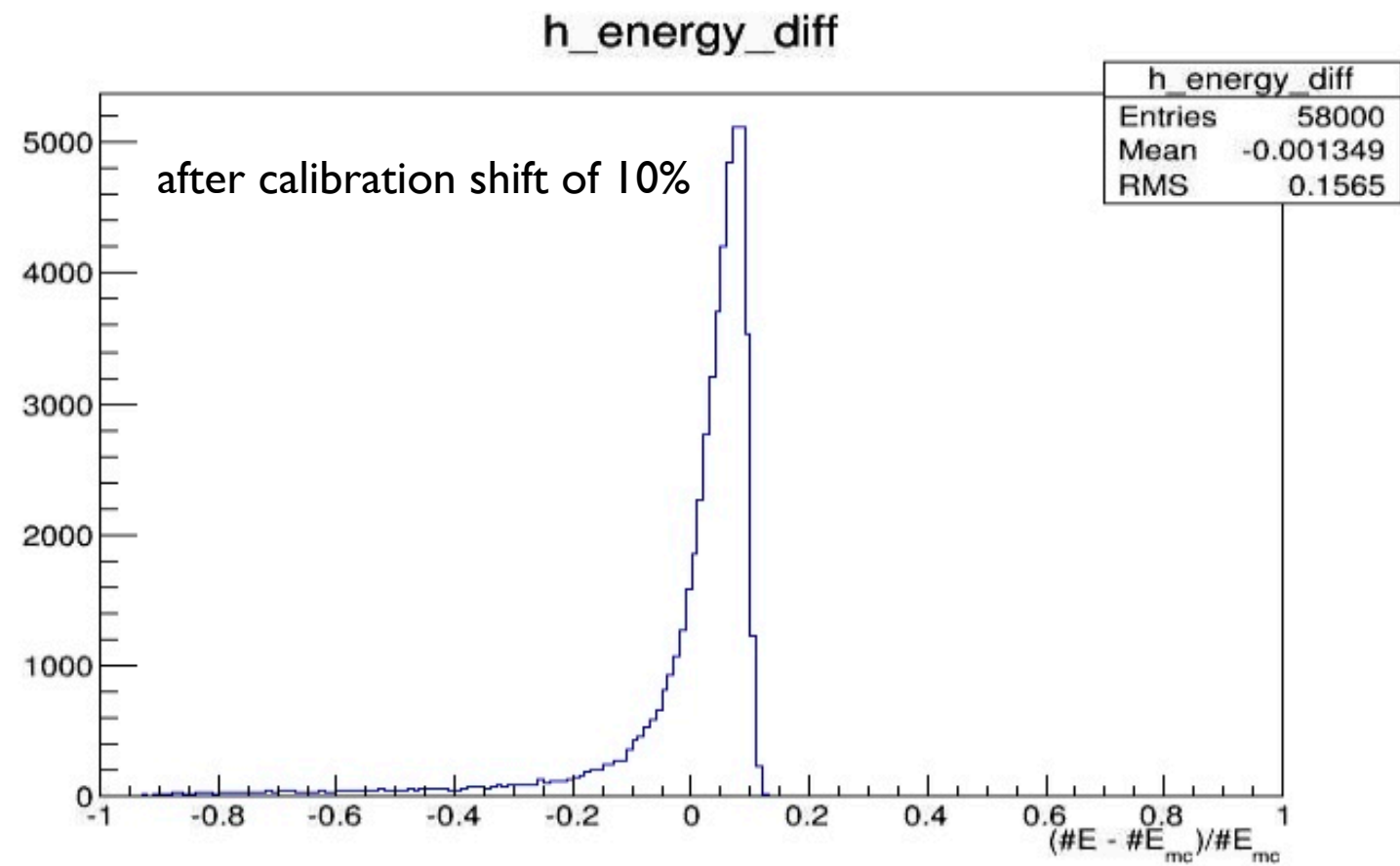
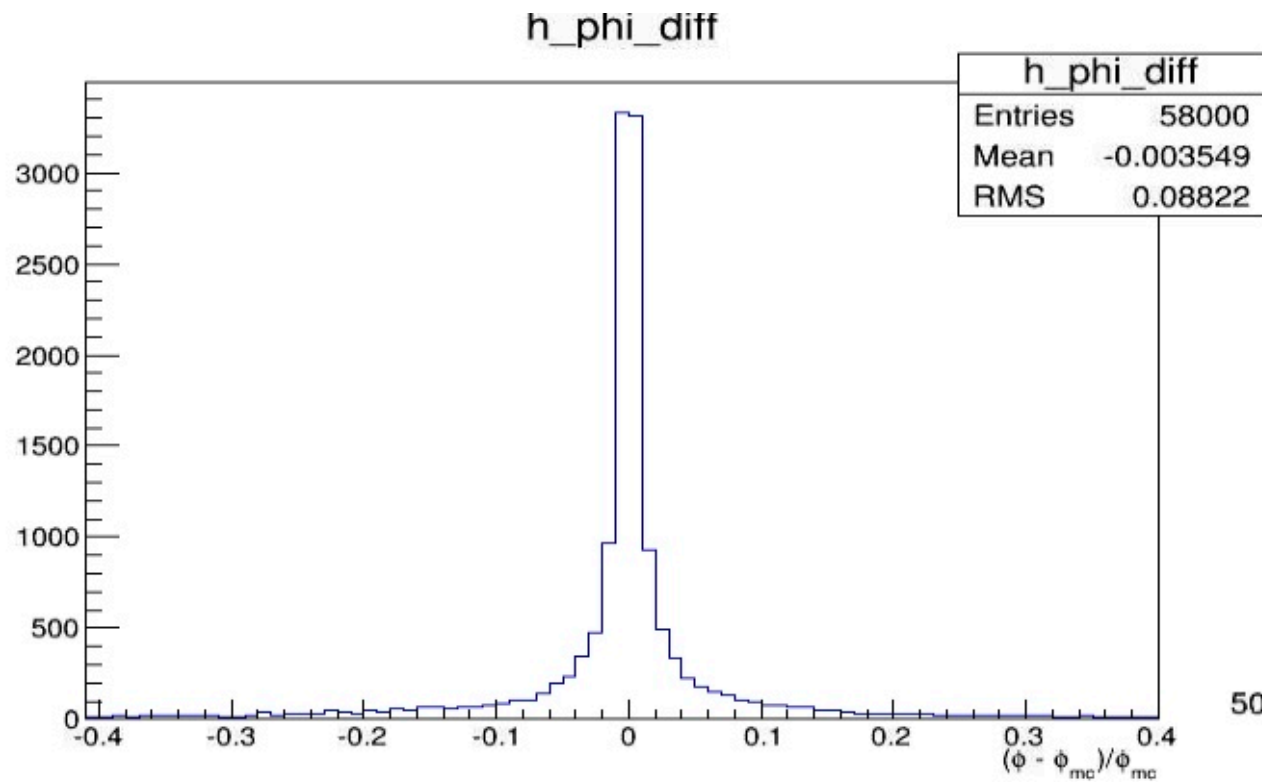
FCN=285.396 FROM MIGRAD		STATUS=CONVERGED		41 CALLS	42 TOTAL
		EDM=1.86314e-10		STRATEGY= 1	ERROR MATRIX ACCURATE
EXT	PARAMETER			STEP	FIRST
NO.	NAME	VALUE	ERROR	SIZE	DERIVATIVE
1	p0	2.00000e+01	fixed		
2	p1	2.33000e-09	fixed		
3	p2	6.86732e-01	2.88087e-02	2.34124e-04	3.21050e-04
4	p3	1.46594e-01	6.95179e-02	5.64963e-04	2.20841e-04

# Fitting on actual simulated data

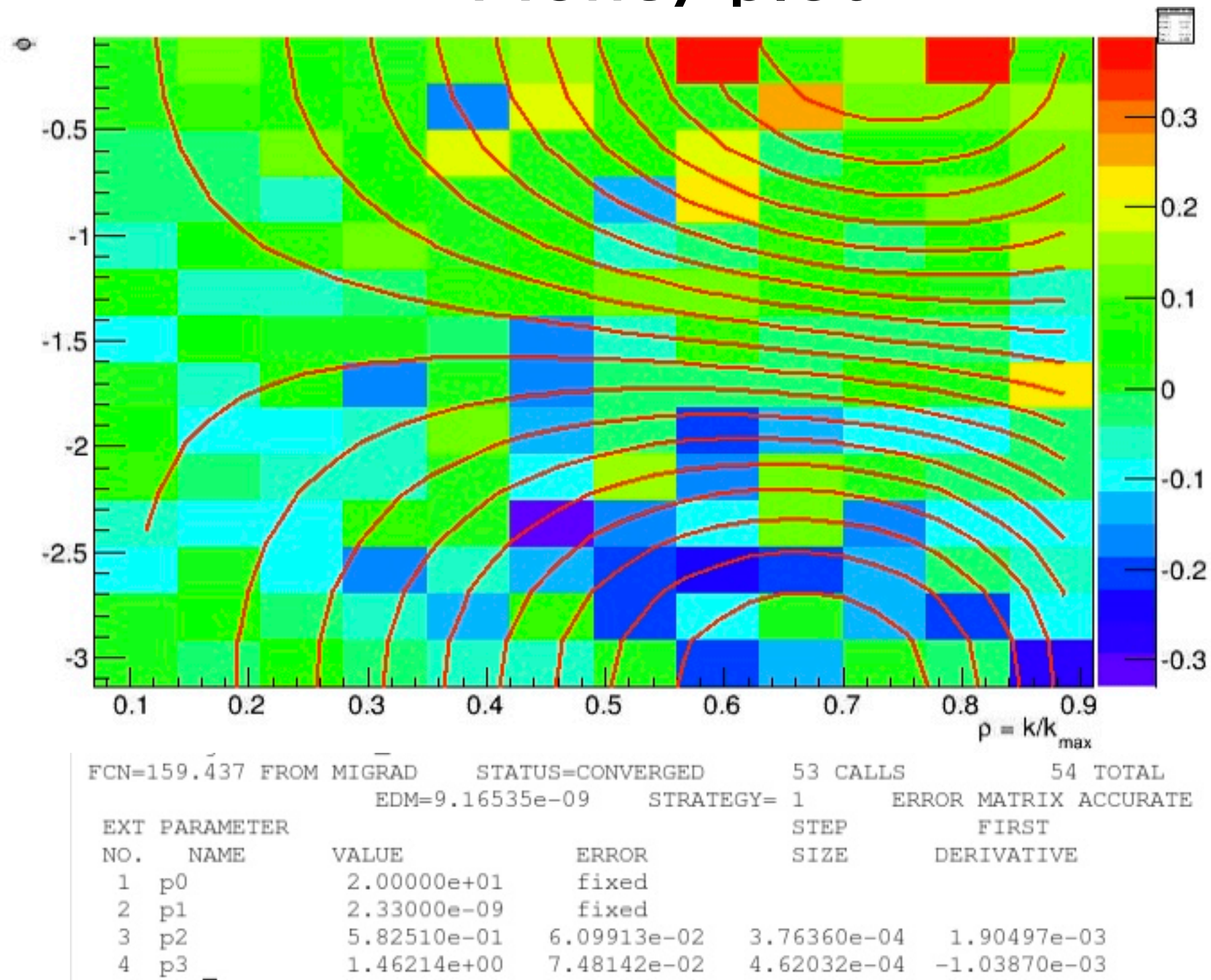
- detector setup details:
  - pre-shower detector consisting of 4 layers of silicon tracker with 2cm thick tungsten in front of each layer
  - tracking layers have pixel size 250x250um
  - followed by calorimeter (2.5cm<sup>2</sup> PbWO towers)
  - set up 100m from the Compton IP
  - reconstruction process:
    - start off simple, will currently only work on single particle events
    - tracker --> basically find the center of gravity of hits in all layers in the x-y plane to get a single point of entry of the photon
    - calorimeter --> use the default clusterizer in EicRoot to get cluster energy



# Reconstruction performance



# Money plot



- need to generate more statistics, but these seems promising so far

# Summary

- new detector design in place
- new simulations underway
- simple tracking algorithm in place
- fitting procedure in place
- in the process of generating more statistics

# Clustering algorithm

- EicRoot currently includes a clusterizer for calorimeter hits, but only returns the cluster energy, NOT the position
- now developing the algorithm to determine the position of the cluster along with the energy, which is needed to calculate phi angle
- using the digitized information from EicRoot simulations
- start simple by simply collecting all neighboring towers and doing an energy weighted average to calculate the center of mass of the clusters